GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Contents for Week of November 28, 1932. Vol. XI. No. 20.

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THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR: SYMBOL OF ENDURANCE

An aërial view from the Spanish, or landward, side. The African coast, across the Strait of Gibraltar, can be seen dimly in the background (See Bulletin No. 5).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

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Jamaica, Island of Plantations and Phantom Pirates

THE tropical hurricane which lashed the province of Camagüey in Central Cuba recently leveled nearly 50 per cent of the banana plantations in the western and northern districts of the island of Jamaica.

Peaceful and industrious Jamaica, Great Britain's chief West Indian possession, does not often come into world news these days, but in the latter part of the seventeenth century it was notorious as the stronghold of English buccaneers.

Wicked Pirate City Tumbled into Sea

Morgan, the greatest and craftiest of the pirates, planned most of his expeditions in Port Royal, which had the reputation of being the richest and wickedest spot on the earth. And proud the city was of the notoriety. Defiant, flamboyant, and unabashed, it greeted the chiefs who lent riotous color to its life, emptied gold into its coffers, and tinged its nights with revelry.

In those days Port Royal had a high wall about it and wide wharves, whereon pirates emptied their loot and pieces-of-eight. Then, as if Providence were outraged by its utter disregard of moral laws, an earthquake on June 7, 1692, shook Jamaica to its foundations, and tumbled this den of iniquity, with scores of the pirates, into the sea. When the water is calm the coral-encrusted ruins of the old town may be seen beneath the water even today, and the natives still regale the visitor with stories of phantom ships that are trying to make the port.

One interesting relic remains in Fort Charles, a grizzled veteran of sun-faded bricks. Some of the officers' quarters and a paved court, so white that it dazzles, are still standing. Flower gardens now encircle its walls, its gun embrasures are hidden by bushes, birds haunt its crannies, and lizards crawl lazily over its parapets. Horatio Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, was stationed at the forts in 1779, when he was twenty-one years of age, and the paved platform which was known affectionately as his "quarter-deck" may still be seen.

Kingston Founded by Port Royal Survivors

The town now standing on the old site is respectable, faded, and disconsolate. On the fences and bushes, in melancholy ugliness, the commonplace inhabitants dry fishing nets, by means of which they eke out their existence.

The pirates, with two bases, Tortuga and Port Royal, for operation, took toll of all the islands and lands along the Caribbean.

Across the magnificent harbor from Port Royal lies Kingston, the present capital of Jamaica and one of the most important ports in the West Indies. Its foundations were laid by Port Royal survivors.

Though only two per cent of Kingston's 50,000 people are white, no body of citizens of any city has shown more courage, energy, and determination during the hurricanes and earthquakes which have time and again literally destroyed its very foundations. Hardly had its charred ruins cooled after the violent earthquake and fire in 1907 before the survivors were busy building, between the palm-fringed shore and the blue hills beyond, a clean, regularly laid-out town to take the place of the one which Nature had just destroyed.

Inland one sees the great banana plantations famed for producing big bunches of early bananas, which beat their rivals to the American market during the peak of the buying season and command high prices. The greater part of the banana area of the island is owned or controlled by two large American companies.

It has been found that cacao trees (from the seeds of which chocolate is made)

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IN JAMAICA OYSTERS "GROW" ON TREES

Many tales told by travelers have less truth in them than the one that "oysters grow on trees in Jamaica," and here is a photograph to prove it. The bivalves attach themselves to the roots of mangrove trees at high tide, and, being exposed to view at low tide, give the appearance of having sprouted from the trees like fruit. These intertidal oysters were found in Montego Bay, northwestern Jamaica, in the region stricken by the recent hurricane (See Bulletin No. 1).

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Surinam Toad Carries a Nursery on Its Back

THE National Zoölogical Park in Washington has received another shipment of fifty rare Surinam toads. Until the first of these strange South American jungle-dwellers arrived last year they were virtually unknown in American collections.

The offspring of the Surinam toad might be said to be the original "underprivileged child." In fact, the young Surinam toad has practically no "childhood" at all.

Reared in Lid-Covered Pouch

Like most other frogs and toads the Surinam toad comes from an egg via the tadpole stage. But unlike the other members of this big family of tailless amphibia it has no free-swimming tadpole period, even though all of its life, from the egg through the tadpole to the full-grown toad, is spent in the water.

At the time the eggs are laid the male Surinam toad distributes them evenly over the back of the female, leaving to her the entire responsibility of raising a large family. Each egg finally settles into one of a number of deep pouches in the skin of the mother toad. Each pouch is closed by a peculiar lid, which is probably the remnant of the membrane originally surrounding the egg.

Within its cavity the egg develops through the tadpole stage. The young Surinam toad thus spends a pampered and protected early youth, while tadpoles of other kinds of toads and frogs are out learning the hard facts of life.

Finally, when it has fully developed, it leaves the nursery on its mother's back and swims away. But it inherits, apparently, a delicate constitution, and is extremely sensitive to atmospheric changes, which explains why it is one of the rarest and most highly prized of zoo denizens. A specially heated stateroom, kept at tropic heat, had to be arranged on the steamer which brought the new collection to this country.

One of Ugliest of Toad Family

The adult Surinam toad is one of the ugliest members of a family notorious for lack of beauty. It is mud-colored, tongueless and toothless. Its webbed hind feet and long, flat body (which looks as if it had been run through a clothes wringer) enable it to move through the water with surprising rapidity. It is found only in the pools and swampy areas of the northeastern part of South America.

While the Surinam toad is a remarkable creature in its own right, many of the superstitions about our northern toads are, although unfounded, equally strange. During the Middle Ages, the toad was supposed to be a companion of the alchemist and the sorcerer, and endowed with supernatural powers. Sick people were dosed with ghastly concoctions brewed from various inedible substances, often including a toad or frog, over which the wizard healer said weird incantations to make the evil spirit depart from the body of the sick.

The beautiful gleaming eye of the toad was supposed to be an outward sign of the inward luster of the jewel concealed in his head. The toadstone was carried as a charm, set in a ring, or worn as an amulet, or deposited on the shrine of a saint as an offering of great piety.

Almost as naïve is the belief, common in many parts of the United States today, that the handling of toads will cause warts. This has been scientifically disproved.

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may be grown in the same fields with bananas in Jamaica, and that the grower can have the two crops at little more than the cost of one.

Note: For additional material about Jamaica's resources—bananas, cacao, hemp, dyewoods, and sugar—see "Jamaica, the Isle of Many Rivers," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1927. For recent photographs of other West Indian islands see "Skypaths Through Latin America," January, 1931, and "To Bogotá and Back by Air," May, 1928.

Bulletin No. 1, November 28, 1932.

Geography Illustrations on Loose-Leaf Sheets

Requests continue for information regarding geographic illustrations for use in the teaching of elementary geography classes.

Until further notice the National Geographic Society's six Pictorial Geography sets—288 world-revealing photographs on loose-leaf sheets, and 288 vivid geographic narratives that explain the pictures—may be had for $3.50 in the United States and possessions, by teachers, schools and libraries. The following form may be used in ordering:

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WOOD THAT YIELDS BRILLIANT DYES FOR DRESSES

This boat on the Black River of Jamaica may truly be said to have a "colorful" cargo, for the logwood on its deck will soon be shipped to America, or to England, to be converted into dyes of many hues. Logwood trees bear blossoms which are popular with bees, and "logwood honey" is an important Jamaican by-product.

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Angangki, at the "Spark Gap" of Northwestern Manchuria

REBEL forces of Chinese irregular troops have closed in upon Japanese-controlled Manchuria (Manchoukuo) in recent months. Following the mutiny of Chinese Eastern Railway guards in October, the Manchoukuo Government set up its northwestern customs station at Angangki, a few miles from the large city of Tsitsihar, and more than 300 miles from the Siberian border.

Thus the little village of Angangki, which cannot be located on any but the most recent maps, suddenly assumes an importance far out of proportion to its size because it stands near a kind of "spark gap," supercharged with the economic ambitions and railway interests of Japan, China and Soviet Russia.

Not on Trunkline Railroad

Angangki is two miles south of Tsitsihar Station, the junction of the Chinese and Russian controlled Chinese Eastern Railway and the narrow-gauge spur line leading north to Tsitsihar City. Angangki is also the northernmost station on the new Chinese-operated, Japanese-built railway line from Taoan. An extension of this line, Chinese owned, runs from Angangki through Tsitsihar Station to the city of Tsitsihar, roughly paralleling the narrow-gauge line, and crossing over the main line of the Chinese Eastern Railway on a bridge (see inset map, next page).

Angangki was practically unheard of until the new line, pushing up from Taoan during the last decade, built its terminal in the town, two miles short of the important junction at Tsitsihar Station.

In a land which has had more miles of railway construction to its credit in recent years than any other region of similar extent in the world, and which, in some places, laid new lines at the rate of a mile a day, it may seem strange that the two-mile gap between Angangki and Tsitsihar Station was not closed for months.

Treaty rights, dating from the close of the Russo-Japanese War, were involved. The Taoan-Angangki Railway was built with funds loaned to the Chinese by a syndicate of Japanese banks, who in turn gave the construction contract to the South Manchurian Railway Company.

How the Taoan Railway Was Extended

When the line reached Angangki the Chinese Eastern Railway, jointly controlled by Soviet Russia and China, objected to the crossing of its main line by a railroad linked with the South Manchurian Railway (Japanese) interests. Consequently, when the line was finally continued to Tsitsihar Station, to Tsitsihar itself and to the city of Koshan beyond, only Chinese capital was employed.

Aside from the yards and station of the railroad lines, Angangki possesses little to distinguish it from hundreds of other mud-walled villages in the wind-swept farming and grazing lands of the Nonni River basin. The inhabitants, several hundred in number, are mainly Russians, although the influx of Chinese has been noticeable since the completion of the railway lines to the north and south of it.

Tsitsihar Station, the actual meeting place of the Chinese Eastern main line and the new north-south railroad, boasts no houses not connected with the railway interests. The new railroad crosses over the Chinese Eastern on a steel bridge. Near-by is the old narrow-gauge line connecting Tsitsihar Station with the city of Tsitsihar.

According to reports received by the U. S. Department of Commerce in September, 1931, the new line from Angangki north through Tsitsihar to Taianchen broke all records for traffic in Manchuria early last year. Construction work on

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After handling toads, however, care should be taken not to get any of the mucous secretion from the skin glands into the eyes or mouth, or serious trouble may ensue. The use of toadskins as medicine in China may be more reasonable than it appears. Recent studies of the secretion of glands of the toad reveal chemical changes taking place within the matured secretion producing adrenaline, a drug used as a stimulant.

Note: Students in biology and natural science classes will find other references in "Our Friend the Frog," and "The Iridescent Beauty of Frogs and Toads," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1932. Washington's zoo and its many strange denizens are described in "Washington Through the Years," November, 1931. Jungle life in the British Guiana homeland of the Surinam toad is featured in "A New World to Explore," November, 1932.

Bulletin No. 2, November 28, 1932.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

Back copies of several recent issues of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN are exhausted. Hence requests from teachers who wish their files complete cannot always be filled. A lapse in your receipt of THE BULLETIN may be avoided by sending your renewal remittance of 25 cents promptly when you are notified that your subscription is expired. Because these Bulletins represent a substantial gift to schools from the National Geographic Society's educational fund, the expense of advertising or circulation promotion cannot be undertaken as would be the case with a commercial publication. The Society must rely upon supervisory officials and teachers to call them to the attention of their colleagues who might use them to advantage in their geography, social sciences, and literature classes.

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THE SURINAM TOAD SPENDS ITS ENTIRE LIFE IN THE WATER

The tiny pockets in the back of the toad where the young are carried, papoose fashion, can be seen on the lower specimen. The upper toad reveals how thin (as if run through a clothes wringer) this rare amphibian can be. Its biological name is *pipa pipa*, and it is found only in the pools and swamps of northeastern South America.

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How Great Nations Extend Their Foreign Trade

APPROVAL of the Ottawa trade agreements between Great Britain and her Dominions and colonies by the British Parliament will bring about some far-reaching changes in the "trade pattern" of the world. Great Britain (except the Irish Free State) has committed herself to a five-year tariff policy and an elaborate system of duties and preferences.

The raising of new tariff barriers is sure to result in redoubled efforts by other great industrial nations to increase their world trade, both by tried methods and by new ones.

Scouts and Outposts of U. S. Commerce

Heretofore the leading exporting nations of the New and the Old World have gone about the matter of drumming up trade in ways peculiarly their own. With its staff of trade experts at home in the Department of Commerce, its commercial attachés and trade commissioners in 59 foreign ports and industrial centers, and its even larger group of consular agents scattered around the world, the United States seeks to keep its finger on the pulse of world trade and to assist American manufacturers and exporters to find new markets and to make better use of old ones.

The data collected by this army of observers are sent to Washington by mail, cable and radio, and are spread by the Commerce Department among those with goods to export. The United States has been active in the creation of a staff of commercial attachés, who are in a very real sense envoys of trade; and the idea is being used by other countries.

Great Britain has always placed chief reliance officially on her consuls, who are to be found where streams of goods rise to flow into the great currents of world trade. Aside from this official body of agents, a veritable army of salesmen beats its way up and down the world seeking outlets for British goods.

Not the least important of the British methods of trade extension are the dramatic trips of the Prince of Wales and other royal Britons to far countries.

France Emphasizes Artistic Products

France, to a large extent, has placed emphasis on her artistic products, and by building up the idea of Paris as a world art center. This is especially true of fashions, perfumes and jewelry. Thousands of form letters go out from Paris to individuals in foreign countries, extolling Parisian wares in the language of the recipients.

There has been a tendency to attract buyers to France rather than to use agents in far countries, and with this end in view the French were among the first peoples to hold great world expositions to draw visitors and potential purchasers from other countries. France also has gone steadily ahead building up a capable service of consular agents and commercial attachés, who see to it that world markets get their quota of various French goods, from textiles, wines, and chemicals, to automobiles and heavy machinery.

Russia has carried governmental control of foreign trade to the ultimate degree. It is a government monopoly, and all exports and imports are coördinated as completely as possible to produce a favorable balance of trade. Government trade delegates—in effect purchasing and selling agents—work in all countries with which Russia has regular diplomatic relations. In the United States an organization, specially created for the purpose, encourages trade relations.

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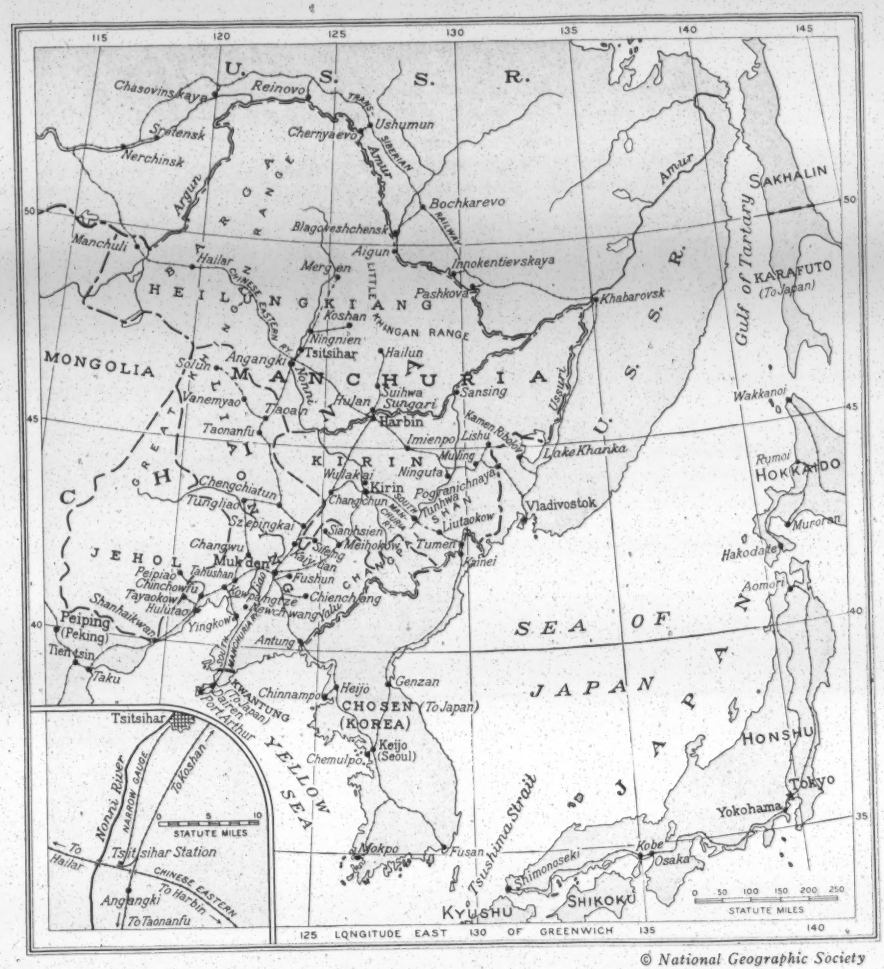
the line will be resumed, when conditions permit, to Nünkiang. Eventually it will reach the Siberian border and connect with a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railroad at Blagoveshchensk.

Note: Teachers wishing additional material for project or problem assignments about Manchuria may find the following references helpful: "Byroads and Backwoods of Manchuria," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1932; and "Manchuria, Promised Land of Asia," October, 1929. Additional references: "A Thousand Miles along the Great Wall of China," February, 1923; and the following GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Last of the Manchus Heads Asia's Newest State," March 28, 1932; "Tsitsihar, Walled Capital of Manchuria's Largest Province," December 7, 1931; "Sungari River, Busy Manchurian Trade Route," November 2, 1931; "Chinchowfu, Temporary Chinese Capital of Manchuria," December 14, 1931; "China's Great Wall Again Is the Frontier," January 25, 1932; "Manchuria, Transformed by Railways," October 12, 1931, and "Jehol, New Province in the Manchurian Spotlight," October 10, 1932.

Bulletin No. 3, November 28, 1932.



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A RECENT MAP OF MANCHURIA, SHOWING "SPARK GAP" REGION

The inset (lower, left corner) discloses the sector where the railway interests and economic ambitions of Japan, Russia, and China impinge one upon the other. Angangki, the new northwest customs station of the Manchoukuo Government, is two miles south of the Chinese Eastern main line. The three railroads shown on this map cannot use the same rolling stock. The Chinese Eastern Railway is of five-foot gauge, the Angangki-Koshan line is "standard" (four feet eight and a half inches), and the Tsitsihar-Tsitsihar Station line is narrow gauge.

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Gibraltar, Limestone Sentinel of the Mediterranean

EVERY school child knows Gibraltar, the stark and rocky guardian of the Mediterranean. For many years Gibraltar has been considered a symbol of military might, but recently it was found that the tiny area also has mineral wealth. While soldiers were digging pits for new batteries of British howitzers on the landward side of the big rock, oil suddenly gushed forth. Experts summoned from London discovered that the oil field extended for two miles on Crown land.

Streets of the Town a Modern Babel

The little city of Gibraltar, which nestles at the foot of the towering mass of limestone, is a bit of England if the traveler confines his observations to British soldiers, who are everywhere, British "Bobbies" who appear as if they had just emerged from Scotland Yard, British flags that top the masts of government buildings, and British warships and steamers that outnumber all others anchored in the harbor.

But a glance at the street crowds and at the buildings themselves reveals a strange mixture. Most Gibraltar buildings are Spanish in design. The town's narrow streets are crowded with bustling throngs from many parts of the world. Scotchmen in kilts brush past turbaned Moors from the other side of the Strait; Spaniards from Madrid, Malaga and Cadiz mingle with sturdy Greeks; ruddy-skinned Hindus and Egyptians jostle Levantine Jews in gaberdines; and swarthy Senegal negroes rub elbows with Chinese from Canton.

Weaving in and out of the human mass are hundreds of foreign seamen from boats that come to Gibraltar for fuel, trade, and repairs. The mixture of races has become even more noticeable in recent years since Gibraltar has increased in popularity as a pleasure resort for European and American vacationists.

The shops also present an international aspect. On their shelves the traveler finds carved ivory ornaments from Ceylon and the African east coast, trinkets from the cramped factories that line the narrow streets of Foochow, China, objects of carved teak from Burma and bolts of cloth from Manchester and New York. Baghdad, Samarkand, Baltimore and Timbouctou also are represented in the display of merchandise.

Steps Lead to Upper Part of Town

The town begins at the shore by the broad bay and rises 250 feet up the north side of the Rock. Long flights of steps lead to the upper portion of the town, making wheeled traffic impossible on many streets. The Mediterranean, or south side of the Rock, is almost a sheer cliff. Fishermen have built, however, small villages in the few recesses, which are reached by narrow paths.

Between Spain and the British territory is a narrow strip of land, called the Neutral Zone, where travelers get the best land-view of the Rock. The giant mass of stone was one of the Pillars of Hercules of ancient times.

The Rock's highest point is more than twice the height of the Washington Monument or about 150 feet higher than the world's tallest building. Since the Moors first occupied Gibraltar centuries ago, its face has frequently undergone "treatment." A fortified castle dating back to Moorish occupation still stands in one of its recesses, sharply contrasting with modern British ramparts.

Tunnels have been bored, paths dynamited, and in places its rough "countenance" has been given an application of cement upon which rainwater is caught and

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Germany Depends on Trade Fairs

Germany maintains the usual staff of consuls in foreign commercial centers, but she places chief reliance, in the struggle for world trade, on her great international exchanges, or trade fairs, such as that at Leipzig. Since the World War the German fairs have expanded tremendously. At Leipzig more than 9,000 exhibits are spread out for a week twice each year, and may be viewed in a few hours. As many as 150,000 buyers from all over the world have visited this fair in recent years.

Sweden, not to be outdone by other nations, pursues a well-organized plan to obtain its share of world trade. The great industries of the country have banded together in an exporters' association, which operates under governmental sanction to stimulate Swedish exports, and maintains agents in foreign countries. Another method by which Sweden makes trade contacts consists in the exchange of commercial students with other countries. Familiar with trade customs both at home and abroad, these young Swedes form a body from which valuable, well-informed consuls and commercial executives can be chosen in later years.

Belgium relies in many cases on honorary consuls. But at home the Belgian Government has taken very definite steps to help export trade. An export credit committee has been set up with authority to grant a governmental guarantee, up to a total amount of 600 million francs, for payments for the sale abroad of Belgian goods and goods from Belgium's colonies. In addition, there is in Belgium a national industrial credit society which aids in financing sales to foreign countries.

Note: See also "The Geography of Our Foreign Trade," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1922, which may be consulted in your school or local library. For a brief description of the Leipzig Fair see "Renascent Germany," December, 1928. Commercial development in the Far East is shown in "Cosmopolitan Shanghai, Key Seaport of China," September, 1932.

Bulletin No. 4, November 28, 1932.

© *Photograph by Charles Jenkinson*

A TROPICAL OUTPOST OF U. S. TRADE IN MEXICO

The Stars and Stripes wave from the portico of the American Consulate at Acapulco, one of the two Pacific coast termini of the Old Spanish Road. The northern prong of the road ended at San Blas. Acapulco is the nearest seaport to Clipperton Island, a speck of land 600 miles offshore, which has recently been awarded to France (See "Clipperton Rock, France's Newest American Possession," *Geographic News Bulletins*, March 23, 1931).

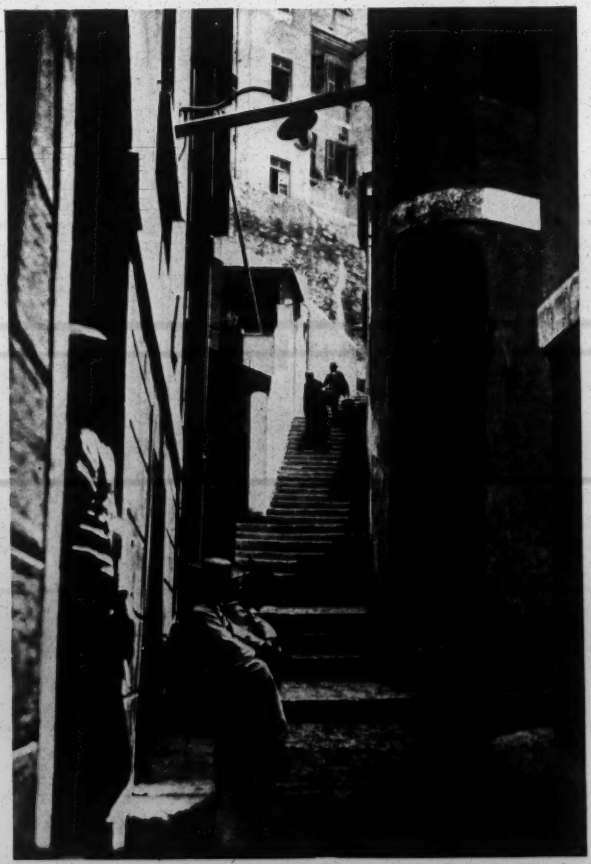
drained into reservoirs of the town. In natural caves in the Rock live the famous Gibraltar monkeys, probably the only monkeys in Europe that were not brought there by men in modern times. The animals are protected by law and are fed by the British Army.

The city took its name from the Rock, which was also called Mount Abyla or Apes Hill in ancient times. It was once owned by the Phoenicians and fell, in turn, to the Carthaginians, Romans and Visigoths. In the eighth century the Moorish chief, Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad, landed on the Rock and called it Gibel-Tarik or Mountain of Tarik, of which "Gibraltar" is a corruption.

The Moors had held Gibraltar for six centuries when in 1309 the Spaniards seized it, but twenty-four years later the Moslems regained possession. It became Spanish territory again in 1462. The British have held the Rock since 1704, when they defeated a combined Spanish and French fleet. Since then, the British have had frequent wars over Gibraltar's possession. One Spanish siege lasted four years.

Note: See also "From Granada to Gibraltar," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1924. For a recent article on near-by Morocco see: "Morocco, Beyond the Grand Atlas," March, 1932.

Bulletin No. 5, November 28, 1932.



© Photograph by Emil P. Albrecht

A STAIRWAY STREET IN GIBRALTAR TOWN

Only the uniforms and caps of the British sailors indicate that this is a British possession. Like the Moorish-Spanish cities of southern Spain, many of the streets of Gibraltar are narrow and winding, in order to shut off the heat of the mid-day sun.